1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Andrew H. Wilson, SBN #063209 WILSON, RYAN & CAMPILONGO 115 Sansome Street, 4th Floor San Francisco, California 94104 (415) 391-3900 Telefax: (414) 954-0938  Laurie J. Bartilson, SBN #139220 MOXON & BARTILSON 6255 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 2000 Hollywood, CA 90028 (213) 960-1936 Telefax: (213) 953-3351  Attorneys for Plaintiff CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL									
10	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA								
11	FOR THE COUNT	Y OF MARIN								
12	CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY	) CASE NO. 157 680								
13	<pre>INTERNATIONAL, a California not- for-profit religious corporation,</pre>	) [CONSOLIDATED]								
14 15	Plaintiff,	) PLAINTIFF'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR								
16	vs.	) SUMMARY ADJUDICATION OF THE ) THIRTEENTH, SIXTEENTH,								
17		) SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH ) CAUSES OF ACTION OF								
18	GERALD ARMSTRONG; DOES 1 through 25, inclusive,	) PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED ) COMPLAINT								
19	Defendants.	) DATE: April 14, 1995 ) TIME: 9:00 a.m.								
20	Defendants.	) DEPT: 1								
21		) TRIAL DATE: May 18, 1995								
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3	Columbrito v. Galen Kelly (2nd Cir. 1985) 764 F.2d 122
4	Reichert v. General Insurance Company of America
5	(1968) 68 Cal.2d 822, 69 Cal.Rptr. 321, 462 P.2d 377 11
6	OTHER
7	Code Civ. Proc. § 437c(c)
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#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiff Church of Scientology International ("the Church") seeks summary adjudication of four causes of action contained in its Second Amended Complaint, each of which consists of a breach of contract by defendant Gerald Armstrong ("Armstrong") for which the Church is entitled to liquidated damages.

On January 27, 1995, this Court heard a motion by the Church for summary adjudication of three similar causes of action for breach of contract, and granted summary adjudication as to two of them. In each instance, Armstrong was found to have breached paragraph 7(d) of the 1986 settlement agreement ("the Agreement"), in which Armstrong agreed that he would not disclose to third parties his experiences with the Church of Scientology or any knowledge or information he might have concerning the Church, and ordered to pay the Church \$50,000 in liquidated damages for each breach. This Court has, accordingly, already determined that the contractual provision prohibiting Armstrong from making disclosures, and the liquidated damages provision are valid. [Sep.St.No. 4.]

Here, the Church seeks summary adjudication as to the four additional breaches of that same paragraph of the Agreement, and asks for liquidated damages for each breach pursuant to the same liquidated damages clause. Specifically, the facts are undisputed that Armstrong breached paragraph 7(d) of the Agreement by:

\* Giving a videotaped interview concerning his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences to Sylvia

"Spanky" Taylor, at a convention of the Cult Awareness Network in November, 1992;

- \* Giving interviews, and sending information,
  to Newsweek reporter Charles Fleming, concerning his
  claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences in June
  and August, 1993;
- \* Giving an interview to E! TV reporters concerning his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences in August, 1993; and
- \* Providing declarations concerning his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences to Graham Berry, attorney for Uwe Geertz, in the case of Church of Scientology International v. Steven Fishman et al., United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. 91-6426 HLH (Tx) (the "Fishman case") in February and April, 1994.

The facts which comprise these breaches have been admitted by Armstrong, and this Court has already adjudicated that the panoply of affirmative defenses alleged by Armstrong so not raise any triable issue of material fact. Summary adjudication should accordingly be granted as to the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Causes of Action.

#### II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

#### A. The Settlement Agreement

As this Court has already found, in December, 1986,

Armstrong entered into the Agreement with the Church, freely,

voluntarily, and without duress. [Sep.St.No. 4.] The Agreement

provided for a mutual release and waiver of all claims arising

1 out of a cross-complaint which defendant Armstrong had filed in 2 Church of Scientology of California v. Gerald Armstrong, Los 3 Angeles Superior Court No. C 420153. The Agreement contains various provisions designed to guarantee that new actions were 4 5 not spawned or encouraged by the conclusion of the old one. 6 particular, with respect to the causes of action at issue in this 7 motion, paragraph 7(D) provides that Armstrong: (1) would not 8 create or publish, or assist another in creating or publishing, 9 any media publication or broadcast, concerning information about 10 the Church of Scientology, L. Ron Hubbard, or any other persons or entities released by the Agreement; (2) would maintain "strict 11 confidentiality and silence" with respect to his alleged 12 experiences with the Church or any knowledge he might have 13 concerning the Church, L. Ron Hubbard, or other Scientology-14 related entities and individuals; (3) would not disclose any 16 documents which related to the Church or other identified entities and individuals; and (4) would pay to the Church \$50,000 17 in liquidated damages for each disclosure or other breach of that 18 19 paragraph.1

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Paragraph 7(D) provides, in relevant part: "Plaintiff [Armstrong] agrees never to create or publish or attempt to publish, and/or assist another to create for publication by means of magazine, article, book or other similar form, any writing or to broadcast or to assist another to create, write, film or video tape or audio tape any show, program or movie, or to grant interviews or discuss with others, concerning their experiences with the Church of Scientology, or concerning their personal or indirectly acquired knowledge or information concerning the Church of Scientology, L. Ron Hubbard or any of the organizations, individuals and entities listed in Paragraph 1 above. [Armstrong] further agrees that he will maintain strict confidentiality and silence with respect to his experiences with the Church of Scientology and any knowledge or information he may have concerning the Church of Scientology, L. Ron Hubbard, or any (continued...)

Armstrong admittedly received more than half a million dollars as his portion of a total settlement paid to his attorney, Michael Flynn, in a block settlement concerning all of Mr. Flynn's clients who were in litigation with any Church of Scientology or related entity. [Sep.St.Nos. 1-4.]

#### B. Armstrong's Breaches of Paragraph 7(D) of the Agreement

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### 1. Armstrong Violated The Agreement By Giving An Interview To Sylvia "Spanky" Taylor And Jerry Whitfield

Armstrong has admitted that in November, 1992, he agreed to be interviewed, on videotape, concerning his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences. [Sep.St.Nos. 5-6.] The "interviewers" were two ex-Scientologists, Sylvia "Spanky" Taylor, and Jerry Whitfield. [Id.] The venue was a Los Angeles hotel in which the Cult Awareness Network ("CAN") was holding its annual meeting. [Sep.St.No. 6.] Mr. Whitfield is a self-described "counselor" who, for a substantial fee, will attempt to "deprogram"

<sup>(...</sup>continued) of the organizations, individuals and entities listed in Paragraph 1 above. [Armstrong] expressly understands that the non-disclosure provisions of this subparagraph shall apply, inter alia, but not be limited, to the contents or substance of his complaint on file in the action referred to in Paragraph 1 hereinabove or any documents as defined in Appendix "A" to this Agreement, including but not limited to any tapes, films, photographs, recastings, variations or copies of any such materials which concern or relate to the religion of Scientology, L. Ron Hubbard, or any of the organizations, individuals, or entities listed in Paragraph 1 above... [Armstrong] agrees that if the terms of this paragraph are breached by him, that CSI and the other Releasees would be entitled to liquidated damages in the amount of \$50,000 for each such breach. All monies received to induce or in payment for a breach of this Agreement, or any part thereof, shall be held in a constructive trust pending the outcome of any litigation over said breach. The amount of liquidated damages herein is an estimate of the damages each party would suffer in the event this Agreement is breached. The reasonableness of the amount of such damages are hereto acknowledged by [Armstrong]."

Scientology parishioners<sup>2</sup> at the behest of family members who have been frightened by a barage of unfavorable commentary about Scientology. During the course of Armstrong's 95 minute interview, Whitfield explained his purpose in making the videotape:

MR. WHITFIELD: The reason I am saying this, it's very difficult for somebody in Scientology to conceive that the great L. Ron Hubbard, whom you have never met but have only heard these wonderful things about, to even perceive or comprehend that this might have been — this might have occurred with this man. How can this man be human? And he's not human. He's L. Ron Hubbard. So the reason that we are doing this interview is so that other people can know. It's very easy for a non — Scientologist to understand those things. It's very difficult for a Scientologist, because Scientologists don't get the type of information that non-Scientologists have.

[Sep.St.No. 7] (Emphasis supplied). Whitfield and Taylor made it very clear that they wanted Armstrong to describe fully his claimed Scientology knowledge and experience for use in future deprogrammings -- and Armstrong was happy to oblige:

TAYLOR: We're here with Gerry Armstrong on the 6th of November, 1992. Hi, Gerry.

ARMSTRONG: Hi, Spanky.

TAYLOR: Basically, what we're doing here is I want to find out a little bit about your Scientology experience, or, more than a little bit -- as much as we can, starting from when you got involved.

ARMSTRONG: O.K.

TAYLOR: So, tell me about that first.

Deprogrammers have been defined by the courts as "people who, at the request of a parent or other close relative, will have a member of a religious sect seized, then hold him against his will and subject him to mental, emotional and even physical pressure until he renounces his religious beliefs. Deprogrammers usually work for a fee, which may easily run as high as \$25,000."

Columbrito v. Galen Kelly (2nd Cir. 1985) 764 F.2d 122, 125, n.1.

TAYLOR: I got involved in 1969 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. And . . . I spent a year and a half . . . .

[Sep.St.No. 8.] Armstrong proceeded to describe his claimed Scientology history in great detail for 95 minutes, breaking only to attend sessions of the CAN convention which was proceeding in the hotel conference rooms. [Id.]

During the interview, Armstrong also made it clear that he understood that he was breaching the Agreement by making the videotape, but reiterated that he considered both the Agreement and the injunction entered by Judge Sohigian to be unenforceable:

They brought a lawsuit to attempt to ARMSTRONG: enforce the settlement agreement. Out of it . . . in May of this last year, there was a hearing here in Los Angeles, in Superior Court, in front of Judge Sohigian. The organization claims that they got a great big win out of it and that I am enjoined pursuant to the settlement agreement. Not true! specifically said that he would not enforce the settlement agreement other than one very narrow issue. The very narrow issue is that I cannot except pursuant to a subpoena, assist someone intending to file a claim or pressing a claim against the organization. Now then we are appealing even that narrow ruling, because that's unenforceable because if you construe that my . . . . that this video could possibly indirectly help someone in the future, I can't do this. . . . .

\* \* \*

It's unenforceable hence I feel that I am completely at liberty to associate with whomever I want, to talk to whomever I want, and I act in life that way. And that is in part why I am here at this event now, why I came to the CAN conference.

[Sep.St.No. 9] (Emphasis supplied).

Armstrong's videotaped interview by Taylor and Whitfield is an unequivocal violation of paragraph 7(d), for which the Church is entitled to \$50,000 in liquidated damages.

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2. Armstrong Violated The Agreement By Providing Interviews About His Claimed Scientology Knowledge And Experiences To Newsweek Reporter Charles Fleming

In June, 1993, Armstrong gave an interview concerning his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences to Charles Fleming, a reporter for Newsweek magazine. Some of Armstrong's remarks about L. Ron Hubbard were then quoted by Mr. Fleming in his article. [Sep.St.Nos. 10-11.]

Armstrong also has admitted that he spoke to Mr. Fleming about Larry Wollersheim's case against the Church of Scientology of California, and attempted to interest Mr. Fleming in reporting on that matter. [Sep.St.No. 12.]

In addition, Armstrong has admitted that he sent Mr. Fleming a letter in August, 1993, to which he attached several documents detailing his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences, urging Mr. Fleming to write a story about the instant litigation. [Sep.St.No. 13.]

Armstrong's disclosures to Mr. Fleming are another unequivocal breach of paragraph 7(d) of the Agreement, for which the Church is entitled to \$50,000 in liquidated damages.

3. Armstrong Violated The Agreement By Providing
Interviews About His Claimed Scientology Knowledge And
Experiences To E! Television

In August, 1993, Armstrong provided an interview to E!TV, portions of which aired on national television. During the interview, Armstrong discussed his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences, asserting that he had difficulty leaving Scientology, that the Church had a policy called "fair game," that the instant lawsuit was improper, and the Agreement was illegal. [Sep.St.Nos. 14-15.] Armstrong has also admitted that

he gave E!TV a copy of a manuscript entitled "One Hell of A Story," which, according to Armstrong, is a treatment for a screenplay which details his claimed Scientology experiences.

[Sept.St.No. 16.]

Armstrong's provision of an interview to E!TV for broadcast purposes, on the subject of Scientology, is a clear violation of paragraph 7 (d), for which Armstrong must pay the Church \$50,000 in liquidated damages.

4. Armstrong Violated The Agreement By Providing Declarations About His Experiences With The Church And Additional Documents To Anti-Church Litigant Uwe Geertz

In or about 1992, Armstrong agreed to appear as an "expert" witness on the subject of Scientology on behalf of defendant Uwe Geertz in the Fishman case. [Sep.St.Nos. 17-18.] Armstrong has admitted that he spoke multiple times with Geertz's counsel, Graham Berry, concerning his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences. Armstrong claims that Berry asked him to for help in identifying other potential witnesses interested in making derogatory statements about Scientology, and Armstrong obliged by sending Berry a letter describing the claims made by several other active anti-Scientologists. [Sep.St.Nos. 19-20.] Armstrong also met with Berry, and a cadre of other anti-Scientology litigants and would-be witnesses, at Berry's office, wherein all discussed Scientology, their claimed knowledge and experiences, and the Fishman case. [Sep.St.No. 21.]

In addition, Armstrong furnished Berry with with not one, but two declarations describing his claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences, one of which was filed in the <u>Fishman</u> case in February, 1994. [Sep.St.No. 22.]

These disclosures of Armstrong's claimed Scientology knowledge and experiences to the attorney of an anti-Scientology litigant are additional violations of paragraph 7(d), and warrant liquidated damages in the amount of \$50,000.

#### III. ARGUMENT

## A. <u>Armstrong's Liability For The Breaches May Be</u> Determined By Summary Adjudication

A motion for summary adjudication "shall be granted if all the papers submitted show that there is no triable issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Code Civ. Proc. § 437c(c).

Moreover, under a provision recently added to the Code of Civil Procedure:

- (n) For purposes of motions for summary judgment and summary adjudication:
- (1) a plaintiff or cross-complainant has met his or her burden of showing that there is no defense to a cause of action if that party has proved each element of the cause of action entitling the party to judgment on that cause of action. Once the plaintiff or cross-complainant has met that burden, the burden shifts to the defendant or cross-defendant to show that a triable issue of one or more material facts exists as to that cause of action.

C.C.P. §437c(n)(1). As demonstrated below, and in the Separate Statement of Undisputed Facts, the Church has met its burden by proving, from Armstrong's own admissions, each element of the causes of action for breach of contract for which summary adjudication is sought. The burden, accordingly, shifts to Armstrong to demonstrate that a triable issue of material fact exists as to plaintiff's claims. Armstrong is simply unable to meet that burden. He has already admitted the facts of each of the claimed breaches, and does not dispute that his actions

constitute a breach of the contract, so long as the contract is enforceable.

Moreover, this Court has already rejected each of his claimed affirmative defenses, finding that on January 27, 1995 that the Agreement was fully enforceable against him. This is the law of the case. Just as this Court found, on the basis of undisputed evidence, that the Church was entitled to judgment on the Fourth and Eleventh Causes of Action, so must this Court find, on the basis of the undisputed admissions established herein, that the Church is entitled to summary adjudication of the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Causes of Action.

# B. The Undisputed Evidence Concerning These Four Causes Of Action Supports A Judgment For Plaintiff In The Combined Amount of \$200,000 In Liquidated Damages

To establish its claim for breach of contract, the Church must establish, by competent and undisputed evidence, "(1) the contract, (2) plaintiff's performance or excuse for nonperformance, (3) defendant's breach, and (4) the resulting damages to plaintiff." Reichert v. General Insurance Company of America (1968) 68 Cal.2d 822, 830, 69 Cal.Rptr. 321, 325, 462 P.2d 377.

Each of these elements is fully established by undisputed evidence as to plaintiff's Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Causes of Action. This Court's ruling on the prior summary adjudication motion establishes, as a matter of law, the contract, the Church's performance, and the amount of damage for breach of paragraph 7(d) -- liquidated damages of \$50,000 for each breach. The final element -- breach of the contract by Armstrong -- is established by undisputed evidence, most of it in

the form of Mr. Armstrong's writings, appearances and/or testimony, as to each of the breaches.

Each of the acts that constitute a breach has been admitted by Armstrong, either in his Answer to the Amended Complaint, in deposition, or both. The evidence chronicled in the separate statement demonstrates not one, but four separate, individual breaches of paragraph 7(D) of the Agreement.

#### CONCLUSION

Armstrong has admitted to four separate breaches of the Agreement which require him to pay the Church a combined amount of \$200,000 in liquidated damages. There are no disputed issues of fact as to any of the elements of plaintiff's claims.

Plaintiff is, accordingly, entitled to summary adjudication of its Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Causes of Action, and it is entitled to entry of judgment on those claims in the amount of \$200,000.

Dated: March 17, 1995

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew H. Wilson WILSON, RYAN & CAMPILONGO

MOXON & BARTILSON

Ву

Laurie J. Bartilson

Attorneys for Plaintiff CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL